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Form 504
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
State: <i>Alaska</i>
11-5613
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
<i>Hydrographic</i> Sheet No. <i>3789.</i>
LOCALITY:
<i>Rivillagegedd Channel</i>
<i>Lead Rock to</i>
<i>Point Alara</i>
1915
CHIEF OF PARTY:
<i>J. A. Daniels</i>

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Hydrographic Sheet # 3789

3 7 8 9

1. REPORT, LIMIT, SCALE, UNIT FOR DEPTHS AND SOUNDINGS:

Following is report to accompany Hydrographic Sheet No. 3789. The area dragged as shown on this sheet is in Revillagigedo Channel and extends from Twin Islands to Lord Rock. The outside limits of the dragged area runs from 400 to 800 meters, and in some cases to within 200 meters from shore on the east side of the Channel. One line passes 400 meters west of Snail Rock and 200 meters from Black Rock. The entrance to the Boca De Quadra was carefully examined and the best approach found to lie between White Reef and Slate Island, a depth of 45 feet being verified to within 1/2 mile of either the Reef or the Island. The entrance from the south, lying east of Black and Snail Rocks, and White Reef, was verified to a depth of 39 feet. One should keep about 3/4 mile off Black and Snail Rocks to ^{avoid} a 17 foot shoal as shown on the chart. A depth of 40 feet was verified for a channel about 1/2 mile wide, 1-1/4 miles from Snail Rock and between it and White Reef, and a depth of 24 feet verified to within 1/2 mile of Snail Rock. The drag was carried into Foggy Bay, and a 32 ft. spot found which is noted further on in the report. The east shore line from Slate Island to Foggy Point is taken from topography done by party of John A. Daniels, in 1915. The rest of the shore line is taken from chart 8100 and amounts to a reconnaissance only. The scale used was 1:40,000, and the unit for drag depths and soundings is feet. Hydrography of Very Inlet is shown on sub plan on this sheet and report covering same is on page 2

2. SHOALS AND ROCKS LOCATED:

Rocks off Kah Shakes Cove: (Reported) Two rocks were discovered in the approach to Kah Shakes Cove. One with a least depth of 12 feet lies 896 meters, N 12°-30'E true from the Northwesterly point of the island forming the westerly entrance to Kah Shakes Cove. It was kelp marked when located. The second lies 220 meters N. 36°-30'E true from the most easterly point of the same island and is awash at the lower low tides. It was also kelp marked when located. Both of these rocks are dangerous to boats approaching Kah Shakes Cove.

Shoals near Black and Snail Rocks: N. 61°-30' E., and 1460 meters from Black Rock a 17 ft. spot was found which agrees with the 2-1/2 fm. shoal shown on chart 8100. 250 meters north of Snail Rock at the end of a kelp patch, a sounding of 21 feet was gotten.

Reef off Kirk Point: (Reported) 880 meters true south of House Island and extending 500 meters from the nearest shore of Kirk Point is a reef that is awash at extreme low water. This reef extends to the southwest of the rocks shown awash for 600 meters where a sounding of 41 feet was made. The reef is ordinarily marked by kelp.

Rocks off Foggy Point: (Reported) 1220 meters due north, true, from the outer (most westerly part of Foggy Point) is a reef baring at extreme low water. At distances of 360 and 220 meters in a southeasterly direction from this reef are two more kelp marked rocks with 14 and 11 ft. depths, while 440 meters to the northeast a sounding of 32 feet was gotten. N. 26° -W and 1640 meters from Foggy Point a depth of 32 feet was also found. This lies near the centre of the entrance to Foggy Bay. Outside of 50 fm curve no shoals were found

HYDROGRAPHY IN VERY INLET

2

1. REPORT, METHODS, PARTY:

Sub Plan on Hydrographic Sheet No. 1, shows the hydrography in Very Inlet. The work was done either from a skiff with an Evinrude overboard motor attached or from the launch "Rival". In either case the boat was stopped at each position, both angles being taken by the officer in charge. The party consisted of three men, coxswain, who was also engineer, recorder, and leadsman, and was in charge of Leroy P. Raynor, Aid, C. & G. Survey.

2. LOCATION, DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

Two miles NEX E of Foggy Point and opening into Foggy Bay, is Very Inlet, the main channel of which extends about 4 miles to the N. E. Extending in a southerly direction from this main channel are two smaller arms terminating in bays. The entrance to the Inlet is between a low wooded island and a reef awash at ordinary high tide but covered at extreme high water. The north side of the island is steep up to about 40 feet. The entrance can usually be noted during ebb tide by the strong current running into Foggy Bay. Near the turn of the ebb there are, at most times moderate tide rips. After passing this reef, small boats running up the Inlet should follow the centre of the channel as far as the first arm extending to the southeast. From here the best course leading to the large bay at the head of the Inlet is to go midway between the large, wooded, round island and a small grass covered one to the west and enter the narrows from the north, between the main shore and the small island at the east end of a small group of islands, favoring the main shore slightly. Beyond here follow the centre of channel to the large bay. Considerable caution must be taken by those having no local knowledge. A strong tidal current runs thru the narrows except at and near high and low slack. The large bay at the head appears free from dangers. Some boats fishing in this bay for salmon did not report any shoals struck by their nets. There are rapids at the entrance to the bay opening to the south. The ebb tide runs out of this bay from 1 to 2 hours after low water. On account of the strong current thru the entrance, this bay can only be entered safely at high slack. The least depth found in the narrows was $\frac{1}{6}$ fathom. Fishing boats do not use this bay at present. The large bay at the end of the first arm extending to the southeast from the main channel, has numerous islands and rocks awash at various stages of the tide. This is one reason it is not used by the fishermen. In the narrowest part of the entrance are rapids, over which the ebb runs for about 2 hours after low water. The passage can only be made at high slack. The "Rival" drawing about 8 feet went thru the pass at high water.

3. INSHORE DANGERS:

There is a ledge of rocks awash at low water near the west shore, at the beginning of the first arm extending to the southeast, which should be avoided when going into the first large bay. Beyond the rapids in this arm, and just off the middle of the large island at the north-east part of the first bay is a lone rock awash at low water. The kelp over the ledge of rocks near the tide staff location does not show at extreme high tide.

4. SCALE, UNIT FOR SOUNDINGS:

The scale of the subplan is 1:20,000, and the unit for soundings is fathoms.

Wire Drag Statistics for sheet No. 3789

Date, 1915	Letter.	Volume.	Angles	Soundings.	Miles statute.	Vessels.
May 14	A	1	84		2.8	Launches.
15	B	1	141		6.0	do
18	C	1	268		8.0	do
19	D	1	182		5.8	
21	E	1	270		8.8	
24	F	1	256		7.0	
28	G	1	204		3.0	
29	H	1	228		8.3	
June 5	J	2	222	2	8.4	
9	K	2	169		5.0	
10	L	2	54		1.0	
11	M.	2	72	4	1.5	
12	N	2	138		3.6	
14	O	2	144		5.5	
15	P	2	66		1.5	
17	Q	2	60		2.0	
18	R	2.3	204		4.5	
22	S	3	144		3.5	Equator & launch
23	T	3	255		7.0	
24	U	3	126		4.0	
25	V	3	186		7.7	
26	W	3	213	10	6.1	
28	X	3	24	5	0.4	
29	Y	3	132	9	3.0	
30	Z	3	262	1	6.8	
July 1	A'	4	56	3	0.8	
7	B'	4		4	...	
9	C'	4	222		6.0	
10	D'	4	161		5.5	
12	E'	4	132	1	3.6	
13	F'	4	204	7	6.0	
14	G'	4	72	1	2.5	
15	H'	4	...252		8.0	
Total			5223	47	153.6	

The unit for drag depths and soundings is feet, and the plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tide staff readings were taken at Kah Shakes Cove and Hassler Harbor for comparison with the automatic tide gauge at Ketchikan.

TIDES.	Ketchikan ft.
Mean lower low water, or plane of reference on staff	1.3
Lowest tide observed " "	-2.9
Highest " " " "	21.5
Mean range of tide	15.1

Date, 1915	Letter.	Volume.	Positions	Soundings.	Miles statute.	Vessels.
July 21	A	1	18	18	0.8	skiff
23	B	1	30	116	4.4	launch
24	C	1	10	27	2.0	launch
27	D	1	26	111	3.5	skiff with Evinrude motor
30	E	1	44	240	6.6	launch and skiff with Evinrude
Total			128	512	17.3	

The unit for soundings on the sub-plan is fathoms, and the plane of reference is mean lower low water. A tide guage was set up in Very Inlet and a number of readings taken for comparison with the automatic guage at Ketchikan,

TIDES.

	Ketchikan ft.
Mean lower low water, or plane of reference on staff	1.3
Lowest tide observed " "	-2.9
Highest " " " 2	21.5
Mean range of tide	13.1

131° 04

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON

131° 02

55° 06

Existence of Rk. not determined. From
Hyd=3790 it appears that the drag set at 52'
off. depth passed over the rock, or very near it.
(See 3790, day 8)

55° 04

This rock does not exist
in position shown on chart.

Nothing resembling it was seen
in a search for it, nor
at any time during the
the party's stay in
this locality.

John A. Daniels

8/9-1916

02

WAB
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Wrangell, Alaska

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "

EXPRESS OFFICE: "



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Wire Drag Party No. 3.



HYDROGRAPHY, ETC. (3) HCH.

CHARTS (8)

July 31, 1916.

The Superintendent,
Coast & Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;

There is returned herewith ^{under separate cover} a boat sheet covering work in Revillagigedo Channel done by this party ~~last~~ season which was sent me for explanation of certain crosses appearing upon it that resemble sunken rock symbols and caused confusion in the office compilation of the work.

As stated upon the tracing accompanying the sheet these crosses are marks placed upon the sheet to show the exact point at which it was desired upon various days to start setting out the drag. That is the only significance that they have.

The rock charted to the northward of White Rock was passed over by the drag upon sheet 3790 as shown, and so far as we were able to determine does not exist.

Respectfully,

John A. Daniels.
Assistant, C. & G. Survey.